THE POET.

And made verse. -Robert Browning. Goingt Goingt

Tie the last hungry "skeet r"
Left humming alone;
All his bloody companions Are faded and gone. Oh, why does this "skeeter Now laugh in his sleeve? Cause he'll feed on the landwest. Who's too fat to leave.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE PRETTY GIRLS OF THE CAPITAL LEARNING COOKING.

The Return of the Office Seeker-Higgins in His Den-A Look at Bosecrans, Joe Johnston and Poker Bob Schenck. Horseback Riding.

Special Correspo

Washington, Nov. 14.-Washington city is now teaching cooking in her public schools, and the girls who graduate from them will be well fitted for housewives. Each girl in the high school gets at least one cooking les son a week, and the cooking teachers are specialists. They give at each lesson a talk n cooking, and illustrate this by showing the pupils how the ingredients are to be mixed and how the cooking is to be done. Each cooking class consists of fifteen scholars. They have aprons and dresses for the and they are not only taught how to cook, but have to display their knowledge of cooking themselves. The first lesson given relates to fire building and the management of the stove, and after this they practice on dough, making cookies, biscuit and bread. I dropped in upon the cooking class the other day and found fifteen pretty girls in long aprons seated around a table. A teacher stood at the head, and beside her stood one of the prettiest of the fifteen her stood one of the prettiest of the internal pretty girls. Her sleeves were rolled up above the elbow, and her plump, round arms shone out beautifully as she manipulated a lump of dough almost as big as a coal bucket the scientific twists of the wrist which she must use in kneeding, and after this the baking process was fully explained. The bread was put in the oven, and the Washing-ton high school has a kitchen big enough for a hotel, with a range, hot and cold water and lots of pans and kettles. They keep the tins ing, and each class has to wash the lishes and scour the pewter before it leaves he kitchen for the day.



THE COOKING CLASS AT WORK.

There are a number of other cooking schools in Washington, and not a few are schools here. The schools also have manua training departments connected with them and the public school boys of Washington have a chance to learn how to use carpenters ow to work in metals and how mold and east metal. In these respects the Washington high school is probably in advance of any other school in the country, and in its workings than that of most colleges.

Washington has been comparatively free from office seekers during the summer, but since the president's return from the west houses have begun to fill, and Higgins, the appointment clerk of the treas ury, is overrun with visitors. Higgins has a score of clerks working for him, and it keeps them all busy to take care of the crowd. He is an energetic fellow, short, thin, wrinkled and white haired, but there is life in every atom of his dried up frame, and his blue eyes sparkle as he disposes of this and that office seeker. He has one of the most difficult of all places to manage, and the characters who come before him are of all classes and conditions. I saw him one day talking to a richly dressed woman who, as far appearance might have been the wife of a duke Her face shone with good living, and her clothes were as well cut as if made by Worth. She had diamonds in her ears and on her fingers, and three of the five tingers of each hand were filled with rings from the base of the finger to the joint above it. She wore a scalskin cloak and a \$20 bonnet covered her thick silvery white hair. She was evidently in the most comfortable of circum d I was surprised, after she left. to bear Mr. Higgins say that she wanted ar office. Upon my asking "what office," he

"That of the chief charwoman of the trea sury. She wants to superintend the scrub bing and cleaning of the department, and she tooks as though she would be more fitted to preside over the establishment of the richest Dressed as she is she would be ently out of place as a treasury scrubber. and I am surprised that she does not apply for a higher office. She is a woman who has had considerable influence in times past. She is the daughter of a general, once noted, but dead gow, and her whole life has been one of fuxury. Good dress and good living have humiliation for ber to ask for such a position. seekers, and it is very hard to get rid of



RIGGINS AND THE OFFICE SEEKER. I dropped in on Gen. Rosecrans in his office ment of the treasury. He is the registrar of the treasury and he signs all the national bank notes, or at least his signature is attached to them. He is one of the most companionable of men and is one of the hard workers of the treasury department. He can

tell a good story and has nothing of the snot Verse making was least of my virtues; I viewed about him. There is no red tape used to his office, and he is as simple minded and as human now as he was when the life would but lengthen to wish, let the mind be inid bare.

The life would but lengthen to wish, let the mind be inid bare.

So I said: "To do little is bad, to do nothing is gray, and his full short beard is white, though the mind be inid bare. his face is rosy and his eyes laugh. He dresses plainly, and is generally seen with a eigar in his mouth. He likes Virginia stogies and smokes them. He has a great deal of vitality for his age. He must be 65, and he was graduated from West Point during the year



GEN. BOSECHANS AT WORK. that President Harrison died. This was the beginning of his active life, and for near! I fifty years he has been connected more or le with the public men of the country. In 1844 he was a professor at West Point, and about a decade later be had moved to Ohio and had become chief engineer of the state he considers that state his residence now, He is not a man of large means, and, I understand, his salary forms an important part of his income.

Vashington for the remainder of their days. I see Gen. Joe Johnston frequently. He is one of the oldest young men in public life. He is as straight as an Indian, as active as a deer, and his only sign of age is in the mow whiteness of his hair and in the crow's feet which have gathered at the corners of his yes. He lives on Connecticut avenue, which is one of the most fashionable streets of the capital, and rides to and from his office in a street car. He is dignified in his bearing, but he has as kind a heart as ever animated a human frame. Gen. Bob Schenck is also a resident of

Washington. His health is not the best and his years begin to tell upon him. He is now years old, and he was a member of th Ohio legislature when Gen. Rosecrans gradusted from West Point. He was minister to Brazil in 1851 and a member of congress during the war. In 1861 he served as a brigadier and major general in the United States army, and he is afflicted still with the wound which he re-ceived in battle. While he was minister to England the publication of his book on poker was announced in this country, and from it he got the title of "Poker Bob," The truth of the matter was that one of the titled adies of England, upon being told of the sleasures of poker, asked Minister Schenck write out a few rules of the game for her. He did so, and she had them printed for priate circulation among her friends. One of be London correspondents of an American wspaper which was at enmity with chenck, hearing this, telegraphed his newspaper a sensational dispatch stating that the American minister had published a book on poker playing. This dispatch went the rounds ress. The editors straightway dubbed "Poker Bob," and the name will probably stick to him in history. Gen. Schenck is still fond of poker, and he is a good player. Phil Sheridan and himself, towith one or two others, take a qu game occasionally, but the stakes played for are always small and the usual ante is fiv



SECRETARY AND MRS. ENDICOFT. Horseback riding is to be the fashionable ad during the coming season at Washing on and already the streets are spotted with ladies and gentlemen on horseback every afternoon. A big riding school is being wilt within a stone's throw of Blaine's man on and the building for this school will robably cost \$50,000. The young counts of he legations are generally good riders, and saw Mrs. Endicott and the secretary riding orseback together the other day. Not long ago I met the gray whiskered Senator Ed unds riding a fine Kentucky steed, with his daughter beside him on a spirited horse, and the two were stepping out at a lively rate. Phil Sheridan and Don Cameron ride requently together, and Sheridan looks his est when on horseback. He has a big body. out short legs, and this defect of his auatomy loes not show when he is upon a horse. He likes to ride fast, and I doubt not that he enjoyed his ride to Winchester. Lamar is a ood rider and he raises his own horses. Vilas likes a fast horse and he usually ride good one. I have never seen John Sherman on horseback, but Secretary Fairchild rides occasionally, and Secretary Whitney takes daily horseback rides while he is in the

The taste for out of Aoor sports is rapidly growing among the fashionable people of America, and pe'o, lawn tennis, paper chases, tallyho conches and horseback riding cannot fail to add to the muscles of the belie and beau of the future.

THOMAS J. TODD.

Another Mystery Explained. Boston Man-I think people must be be oming honest. I have carried a valuable silk umbrella for five years and no one has ever touched it yet.

Omaha Man-Got a lock on it!
"No; it's just like any other han I bought it from John L Sullivan. His name is to the handle."-Omaha children, taken from any age and trained for

Rightbously Indignant. oung Jinks-Why are you not at work? Young Blinks-My employer discharged this morning; but that isn't the worst of it. "Ehm

"He actually kicked me out of the placekicked me out, sir." "Well, what are you going to do?" "I shall send in my resignation at once."-Omaha World.

The Crar Spoke English. The late Maj. Mordecai, of North Carolina, met the czar of Russia once, and in the course of the conversation, which was carried on in French, addressed him as "Monsieur." Turning to Gen. McClellan, the major said: "D-n the fellow, I called him mister." The cuar, with a smile, remarked: "Let us talk Hag-lish, we can get along better." The North Carolinian didn't cuss the czar any more during that interview,-Atlanta Constitution.

A FAMOUS PREACHER.

SPURGEON. THE REAL BEECHER OF ENGLAND.

Remarkable Career of the Great Calvinist-His Personal Characteristics-The Charm of His Voice and His Practical Philanthropy.

[Special Correspondence.] LONDON, Oct. 31.-Spurgeon leave the Baptist church! If Wesley had renounced Methodism or Brigham Young discarded Mormonism the surprise and the consequences could not have been greater. To most Americans Spurgeon has these twenty years been more than a more name. What Beecher has been to America Spurgeon has been to England, these notable differences: Beecher broadened his theology, Spurgeon narrowed his; Beecher cultivated cratory as a fine art, Spurgeon abhors art and is eloquent in spite of himself; Beecher preached to congregations of 2,500, Spurgeon to never fewer than

6,000, twice each Sunday.

We are not now concerned with the theologian, beyond noting the extraordinary fact that the most famous living Baptist preacher gives up his Baptist creed and practice for that of the Presbyterians, solely because the latter hold the rigid tenets of Calvinism which the Baptists are giving up. We pro-pose to portray Spurgeon, the plain man (he never would use the term "Rev."), es striking a specimen of the true John Bull as can be found in "the tight little island" today. Spurgeon is probably the most truly modest public man in England. He sticks to his work, avoids self advertisement, abhors fuss and adulation, yet he is by universal ensent of all sectarians and politicians one of the most potent social forces in the land Let us glance first at his clerical rise and progress. He was born in 1834; got the ordinary schooling, and no more; became "con-verted" at 15; was a village preacher at 16; was the most senational and hotly discussed dpiteer in England when he was 20; at 24 followers laid the foundation stone of the Metropolitan tabernacle, which cost \$160,009, from the opening service, in 1861 (at which I was present), down to today, Spar-geon has never preached to fewer than 6,000, and his average congregation is over 7,000. He gained notoriety at first by lurid and extravagant word pictures, but he grew into a mellower and more rational style. He soon won public esteem, not because of but in spite of the straitness of his creed. The public take their man by weight in the long run and it was Spurgeon's devotion to practical, good work and his common sense philan-thropy that won him the admiration of the public at large.

His physique is not that of the ideal man

of brain and immense energy, for Spurgeon possesses the latter in a marvelous degree. He is short, about five feet six, fat and puffy; his checks "hang down with fatness," his eeth project enough to prevent his closing his lips in pronouncing the letter M, which with him sounds like V. His forehead looks lower and narrower than it really is because his straight black hair grows low upon it. He has no visible neck. Beecher, in plain, unclerical garb. Altogether, see him on a platform among other parsons, you would very excusably mistake Spurgeon for a decent little well to do grocer dry goods dealer, with a turn for acting descon. But the moment he opens his mouth
-or, rather, the moment he uses his voice,
for his mouth is always open-you feel the strange charm of its clear, mellow, bell like tone, so musical and so distinct is every syllable. I have heard most of the great rators of the old world and the new, but none have the voice of Spurgeon. His huge tabernacle, solemn sou name may be, is quite a gay and festive music hall within. It is oval, has three gal-leries running right round the building made of light, open iron work painted white. No pulpit, no organ. An organ would be lost in the mighty sound of that congregation, every individual of which seems to think that the glory of the service depends upon his own lung power. As an experiment I have climbed up to the little chambers dug out of the very roof above the top gallery and at the farthest distance pos-sible from the preacher. His platform is simply a part of the first gallery projected slightly forward. We can scarcely distinguish the preacher among the crowd of lencons and distinguished etrangere who sit beside him, and even when he steps forward to the railing (for he has not even a rending desk like that of Beecher's) we cannot properly see the play of his face. But that melodious voice sails right up to our Mrs so clearly and beautifully that without may straining we hear every syllable. He peaks without the least effort, and rarely bouts.

His sermon is only one part of his work. It is questionable whether a reader of Scripture lessons should water them down by his own interpolated comments. Few can do it with out pointing the contrast between the sub-time and the ridiculous. Yet Spurgeon always does this, and it is fair to say that the quaintness of his comments, their aptness and felicity of phrasing really edify, and ometimes their wit amuses without shocking the proprieties. But this is only another way lying that Spurgeon is a spl of racy Angio-Saxon. John Bright and Spurgeon may be classed equal as speakers of strong mother English, pure and undefiled. Gladstone is a strong orator, but he, being first and foremost a severely classical scholar (which the other two are not), crams his speeches with ponderous Latinity, and is thus less en rapport with the uncultured people than are these who talk to them in their own native tongue.

Intellectually, Sourceon does not rank with either Wesley, Chalmers, Channing, Theodore Parker, Bescher, or the famous divines of the English church. By temperament and training he takes limited views of momentous issues, but his abounding bonhomie, his irre-pressible geniality, counterbalances the dofects of his mental qualities. In preaching this bubbles up through even the most dismal dogmatising about beliefs, and in this inspiring quality lies the secret of his success and power. Some one has applied the flattering phrase, "the Beecher of England," to Dr. plied to one who is, before all else, an artificial orator, and whose name is not identified with pastoral work proper. Spargeon, however, is more truly "the Beecher of England." be cause he has all Beecher's rich fund of human nature, enthusiasm for the people and personal devotion to the welfare of the poor.
What has Spurgeon done with his opportu-

He inspired his people to build a noble set of orphanages—one for girls and the other for boys—long rows of charming cottages, inclosed in spacious grounds, so that the children can be divided into families of ten and live home lives under the motherly care of a matron in each cottage, these mothers being widows or others of high character, known to Mr. Spurgeon's friends, and who have suffered adversity. There are some 400 of these some work until they are 15, when they are placed out and welcomed once a year to share

the happy reunion. These, you will say, are, of course, all Baptist children! Here is where the narrowness you.-The Epoch. of his creed is contradicted by the breadth of is sympathies, for Spurgeon made it the first clause of the trust deed that the children are to be admitted simply and solely according to the greatest needs of the case. Creed has nothing to do with admission, and so it happens that the very best and least sectarian orphanage in London is that of Spur-geon, the Calvinist.

Then he built his Pastor's college, which receives young men, generally poorly edu-cated, but they must show quality to suit Spurgeon. These are thoroughly trained to the ministry, and about ten of the largest and most active Baptist churches in London were built by "Spurgeon students," who are among the most popular and active preachers there. The provinces and the foreign mis-sion field can show a few hundred more.

from many admirers, but he has never kept a cent for himself, and he has always given a large share of his income to each of his hobbies, of which only two are here named. The social and moral work of his congregation is

Many would suppose Spurgeon to be a bon vivant to look at him. As a fact, he is rarely free from the tortures of hereditary gout. These twenty years he has suffered martyrdom from neuralgic and sciatic pains, and has to pass part of each winter in the south France. He used to drive up to his tabernacle on a Sunday morning with a nice eigar in his lips, and another on leaving, but that was medicinal rather than as a luxury. For a good many years be has reduced his diet until he is almost a vegetarian and quite a teetotaler. Despite his hard work he remains flabby fat. His "Treasury of David" (a commentary on the Psalms), his "John Ploughman's Talk," and his sermons have an enormous sale. In fact, Spurgeon's productions and the incidentals have been the sole business of a large publishing house for many years. Mrs. Spurgeon ha been a confirmed invalid for years, dating from the birth of their secon! son. The two early became preachers, one being settled in Australia, but neither of them has his father's geniality or gerius. Spurgeon was one day remonstrated with on his luxurious habit of driving to church "on the Sabbath day." "Ah," said he, "you think I'm a Sabbath breaker, eh! Well, now,

Jew coachman. What's wrong now?

"That may be all right as regards the man, but the poor horse should have its day of rest, shouldn't it?" "Oh, the mare's a Jewess, too. I always put her to grass on Satur

yoursee, I'd thought of that, so I engaged

Politically Spurgeon has always been Radical, and if he could have exchanged his preaching for political work he would long ago have been the foremost leader in Eng-land. Latterly he has disapproved of Gladstone's Irish policy. He has always been a stalwart advocate of the disestablishment movement, though he not long ago wrote this significant opinion: "There is growing up in our dissenting churches an evil which I greatly deplore, a despising of the poor."
In his own work and sphere Spurgeon is a truly devoted helper of the poor in every substantial way, and, as before s not only what he does himself, but he has been and is the cause of similar enthus in others-more so than can be said of any other living preacher or philanthropist in

A paragraph has been going round that Spurgeon refused the offer of \$90,000 for 100 lectures in the states. Whether the figures are right or not I know not, but I do kn that Spurgeon has a profound, almost an in-sane horror, of hiring himself out on show, and the preacher deserves profound respect who takes so high a view of his office. I have seen a letter of his in which he stated that shipload of bullion would not tempt him to ire himself out as a lecturer. He can be eard preaching in railway sheds to nen daring dinner hour, but never has he pocketed a cent for preaching except his modest stipend, which, I believe, is \$6,000 a

Spurgeon must not be spoken of as "a great preacher." He is that in one sense hough not in another, but above the cleric e stands a noble personality, a great influence, a good man, and a thorough John Bull Oscar Lynn.

MUSICIANS OF THE STREET. he Picturesque Figures Who Make Mel-

ody on the Sidewalk. [Special Correspondence.] New York, Nov. 14.-Street musicians in ew York are not limited to the hand organ very portable instrument under the sur tops at times and tunes up under your win ws. Yesterday two men, one with a bag ipe, the other with a pibroch, went through ny street making music weird, wild and pa hetically sweet. Here and there a nicke was thrown to them from the upper stories, and here and there fell a tear. The concert vas musical. They had not the hackneved nanners of hardened street musicians. Sc icitation was new to them. But they woke he echoes with old Scottish airs that moved

nearts and moistened eyes.

If one might judge of them and their hisrry, one might say that they were Scotch-sen, stranded in New York without money, and took this simple plan of earning a little. Sometimes a man stops on a corner after ightfall and sings a song, not in the cracked and dreadful voice of the blind professional treet singer, but in sweet and melodious lotes. One by one the passing people halt to hear him, and a few remember to pay for the pleasure he has given. He is perhaps of righer station, and temporarily in distress Possibly he does it for a lark, for the pleasure of giving pleasure to those whose pl

re few. Sometimes a very old man, dignified and patriarchal, plays upon a large clarionet, making such music as the souls of musicians ove. It is evident that in this humble guise master breathes upon the instrument. That he has descended from some height of talent and perhaps fame, is evident. His garments, loo, have come down. When he trembles luring the pauses in his music his hearers feel heir throats thicken and somehow their hands ind their way to their pockets. The throng about him increases all the time. His selections are not the much barped upon airs from e popular operas; they are the classic airs of the past. And when he was applauded the pale, old face flushed up with pleasure and he acknowledged the compliment with the grace of an artist.

Histories, forsooth, have the street musi cians. They have fived romances and supped on tragedies. Poverty walks on one side of them and art on the other. The way has been long and up hill all the way, with and there a light, a halt and a bit of joy. They suggest blind Homer. They do me

QUIET CHUCKLES.

Out in Kansas the notatoes are so prolific that after filling the ground full, they climb up on the potato tops and grow there—that is, if you can believe anything a Kansas farmer says.—Springfield Union.

"Confound it," muttered Shakespeare's ghost as it flitted through Ignatius Donnelly's vanc-tum, "why couldn't they have stirred up all this discussion about Bacon and me while I was a theatrical manager?"-Merchant Traveler. When Jenny Lind visited this country a

Boston man paid \$400 for a sent to hear her sing. Some persons regard this as a pretty ep price for a single admission, but more extravagant prices are in vogue nowadays Only last week a New York man paid \$5 to see Mrs. Potter act. - Norristown Herald. An exchange says: "Never go into the

water after a hearty meal." We don't. We go to the restaurant after it.-Philadelphia A counterfeit gum is on the market. That

is nothing strange when false teeth are con-sidered.—New Orleans Picayune. Family Man (to family physician)-I wish you would give me my bill for professional services during the past six months, doctor:

Family Physician (making out bill)-The

very small, Mr. Smith. sorry that I haven't been able to do more for There is a peculiarity about the Irish servant girl which may have occurred to you, Her cousins are all of the masculine gender

If you drop your collar button there is one sure method of finding it. After you have hauled the bureau across the room to look under it, then replace the furniture and put on a pair of heavy shoes; start to walk acr the room, and before you have taken three steps you will step on the collar button and smash it all to pieces.—Dansville Breeze.

"Shall I sing for you, George, some simple ballad, dear, attuned to the deathless love we bear each other!" she asked, and her manner indicated how gladly she would do anything for George. "Yes, sweetheart," replied George, in a low, sweet tone, "sing 'Darling, I am growing old." "—The Epoch. LOCAL NOTICES

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a immense in their densely populated quarter. cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the coughs and Colds. but he sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Dis-covery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Charles Ludiow & Co.'s drug store.

Saved His Life. Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., ays he was, for many years, badly afflicted with phthisic, also diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes smost throw him into convulsions. He ried Electric Bitters and got relief from the irst bottle, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively be-iteves he would have died had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Charles Lud

Bucklin's Armea Saive. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sait Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin emptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guar-anteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Charles Ludlow & Co.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for chil-lren teething, is the prescription of one of he best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for years with never-failing success by million of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysen ery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c a bottle

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WE HAVE sold Ely's Cream Balm about three years, and have recommended its use in more than a hundred special cases of catarth. The unanimous answer to our inquiries is, "It's the best remedy that I have ever used." Our experience is, that where parties continued its use, it never fails to cure.—J. H. Montgomery & Co., druggists, Decorah, Iowa.

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarth (to which eastern persons are subject who come to live here). It has proved a cure.—B. F. M. Weeks, Denver, Col.

England.

The newspapers of Great Britain are filled with accounts of the wonderful recovery of a young man who had been so ill with asthma and rheumatism that he was not able to lie down in bed for nine long years. The cure was due to the Shakers o Mount Lebanon, N. Y. They say that this, like nearly all others, was the result of in-digestion, and that the Shaker Extract of roots (Siegei's Syrup) effected this wonder ful cure by restoring the digestive organs to a healthy condition, obviating entirely thos isagreeable turns of sick headache, bil-ousness, etc. The Shakers say that ehey have spent fifty years in perfecting this remedy for dyspepsia, and that its effect opon the digestive organs is something wor derful. For diseases of the throat or lung they recommend the Shaker Tar Capsules

The dude is now sarcastically termed "yam" by the Gotham booding.



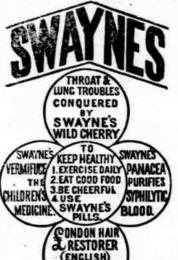
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1 Cincinnati Express 700 am 5 Sandusky and Springfleid Ex 925 am 3 Columbus Mail 420 pm

DEPART GOING NORTH.

DEPART GOING BAST.

Ohio Southern Railroad.

ARRIVE FROM SOUTH.

3 Columbus Mail.

ARRIVE FROM EAST.

1 Night Express.
5 Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City lim.
7 Sandusky Mail.
3 Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City Ex...

Eastern Express.

2 Lakeside Express. 4 Put-in-Bay Express. 5 Springfield and Sandusky Ex.....

Night Express

1 Night Express

5 Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City lim.

3 Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City Ex.

D. H. ROCHE.

New York Limited.

D. B. MARTIN.

way Company-Pan Handle Route.

9 Night Express. 230 am
7 Spg. Cin. & Wes. Ex. 600 am
1 Cin. Flying Buckeye. 7.15 am
2 Cinctinnati & Indianapolis Express. 11.00 am
3 Coleveland & Cincinnati Express. 11.30 pm
3 South & West Express. 450 pm
5 Cinti. Ind. 5 Kan. Ex. 4.35 pm Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of pt New York, Boston & Chechmatt Ex. 4.35 pm

3 Night Express.

3 Daytou, Springfield Accom. fr't. 5.55 am

2 Daytou, Springfield Accom. fr't. 5.55 am

34 Chechmatt & Springfield Accom. 1.40 pm

34 Chechmatt & Springfield Accom. 1.40 pm

34 Chechmatt & Springfield Accom. 6.65 pm

4 Chechmatt & Springfield Accom. 6.65 pm

4 New York Limited Express. 10 65 pm

No. 12 has through sleepers to New York Lamited Express. 10 65 pm

No. 4 is the famous limited express, composed entirely of sleepers. east of Cleveland Chrough sleepers from Springfield. Makes York in 2014 heurs and Boston in 235 dours. Powders. Sold only in caus. ROYAL.

## Martyrs to Headache

Seek relief in vain, until they begin to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then they regret the years of suffering they might have escaped had they tried this remedy earlier. The trouble was constitutional not local; and, until Ayer's Sarsaparilla did its effective work as an Alterative and Blood Purifier, they were compelled to suffer.

The wife of Samuel Page, 21 Austin st., Lowell, Mass , was, for a long time, subject to severe headaches, the result of stomach and liver disorders. A perfect cure has been effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prank Roberts, 727 Washington st., Boston, says that he formerly had ter-rible headaches, and until he took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, never found any medicine that would give

## Permanent Relief.

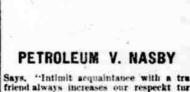
"Every Spring, for years," writes Lizzie W. DeVean, 262 Fifteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I have had intoler-able bendaches. I commenced the us-of Ayer's Sarsaparilla last March, and have not had a headache since that time."

"I suffered from headache, indigestion, and debility, and was hardly able to drag myself about the house," writes Mrs. M. M. Lewis, of A. st., Lowell, Mass. "Ayer's Sursaparilla has worked a marvelous change in my case. I now feel strong and well as ever."

Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lykins, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered dreadfully, every Spring, from hendache, caused by hipparity of the blood and bilousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely." When Mrs. Genevra Belanger, of 24

When Mrs. Genevra Belanger, of 24 Bridge st., Springrield, Mass, began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for some years from a serious affection of the kidneys. Every Spring, also, she was afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indication. A friend per-suaded her to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which benefited her wonderfully. Her health is now perfect. Martyrs to head health is now perfect. Martyrs to headache should try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aper & Co., Lowell, Mass., Price \$1; six builies, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.



d always increases our respeckt fur that friend.' This is the reason why Synvita Blocks ontinue to make friends as their virtues become better known. Clergymen, public speakers and people in all the avenues of life are a unit in their praise of that wor derful new remedy, Synvita Cough Blocks. They are warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, Sore Throat and Croup; 25 doses,

Hundreds bear testimony markably cures of Diarrhora, Dysentery, Flux, Cholera Infantum, or Summer Com-plaint and Cholera Morbus, effected by Synvita Blackberry Blocks, 25 deses, 25c We have stacks of testimonials from notbed, who, after dosing their children with strong medicines for other supposed diseases, have completely cured them by using Synvita Worm Blocks; 25 doses, 25c. After you have tried all the high-priced bottle remedies and have found no re buy a package of Synvita Kidney, Blood and Liver Blocks and be cured; 50 doses soc. If you want the finest tonic Bitters in the market, buy a package of Synvita Bit ter Blocks for 25c, and make 34 to 1 gallon

of pure tonic bitters.

All these remedies only 1c a dose. No box, no teaspoon, no sticky bottle. Put up in patent packages. Warranted to cure or money refunded. Sold by druggists everywhere Get a checker board of your dealer free. Send your address on a postal card for a copy of "The Synvita Block," which contains a history of diseases and cures, or send it stamp for sample of Cough Block and a copy of The Synvita Block. Address, THE SYNVITA Co., Lock Box 299, Delphos

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